

19 AUGUST 1946

I N D E X
of
WITNESSES

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I N D E X
of
EXHIBITS

(none)

1 Monday, 19 August, 1946

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3
4 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
5 FOR THE FAR EAST
6 Court House of the Tribunal
7 War Ministry Building
8 Tokyo, Japan

9 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
10 at 0930.

11 - - -

12 Appearances:

13 For the Tribunal, same as before.

14 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

15 For the Defense Section, same as before.

16 - - -

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19 (English to Japanese, Japanese to
20 English, English to Chinese, and Chinese to
21 English interpretation was made by the
22 Language Section, IMTFE.)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session
3 and ready to hear any matter brought before it.

4 THE PRESIDENT: All the accused are present
5 except OKAWA, MATSUI, HIRANUMA, and SHIRATORI, each
6 of whom is represented by counsel. I have here cer-
7 tificates testifying to the illness of SHIRATORI and
8 HIRANUMA under the hand of Captain Blake of the
9 Sugamo Prison Medical Detachment. These certifi-
10 cates will be recorded and filed.

11 Mr. Chief Prosecutor.
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PU-YI

DIRECT

1 H E N R Y P U - Y I , called as a witness on behalf
2 of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testi-
3 fied as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KEENAN (Continued)

6 Q After you left Tientsin for Port Arthur,
7 you have testified that you were accompanied by
8 several Chinese. Did any Japanese accompany you at
9 that time?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Who were they?

12 A Japanese sent by the Japanese military organ-
13 ization -- military authorities.

14 Q Did you learn of any propaganda
15 conducted by Japan at or immediately following the
16 Manchurian Affair?

17 A What I learned was from the newspapers. That
18 propaganda was based on the incident that happened in
19 Wan-Paoshan, and the Nakamura Incident. The purpose of
20 that propaganda was to vindicate the Japanese interests
21 and rights. They also planned that the incident that
22 happened at Lukuo-chiao was engineered by Chinese in
23 violation of Japanese rights and interests. As was
24 evidenced by the occupation of North China, it seems
25 to me that they were using the same tactics of

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1 propaganda after they occupied North China.

2 Q What were those tactics?

3 A That is, the policy of aggression?

4 Q What, if anything, was said by the Japanese,
5 through their propaganda agencies, of the Japanese
6 purpose of relieving the oppression that had been
7 exercised against the Manchurian people by the War
8 Lords, supposedly?

9 A What they were propagandizing on the surface
10 of the situation was very much different from what
11 was actually done.

12 Q Tell us what the difference was.

13 A For instance, they were talking about help-
14 ing Manchuria to become independent, but judging from
15 the facts as was known in the past fourteen years, that
16 the world can tell for themselves.

17 Q Have you stated fully the principal reasons
18 to which you -- the principal reasons causing you to
19 decline to become the head of the Manchurian State
20 when that position was first offered to you?

21 A The chief consideration I had then was if
22 ITAGAKI was immediately employing Japanese officials
23 instead of Manchurian officials. I thought then
24 I accepted that demand then they would put some further
25 demand to me. Then, if that is the case, the Manchukuo

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1 State would be nothing but a puppet State.

2 Q Will you state the principal reason causing
3 you to accept the position of regent or chief executive
4 of the Manchurian State, primarily?

5 A As I have told you in my last testimony,
6 at that time because I was young and was not experienced
7 in political affairs, my four Chinese advisers were
8 urging me to accept ITAGAKI's demand. Their reason
9 was that if I refused him I might be subjected to
10 some dangers of my life. Well, under the force of
11 the Japanese military, and thinking of the future of the
12 Manchurian people and the State as a whole, at that
13 time since Manchuria was already -- the area of Man-
14 churia was already under the Japanese occupation, and
15 due to the fact that at that time the Chinese Army
16 was not resisting the Japanese oncoming force, I
17 thought it might be advisable for the Chinese to grab
18 their chance to enter Manchuria; so that when we may
19 have a chance to kill time to train our military per-
20 sonnel as well as our civil personnel, and there might
21 be a chance for the people in Manchuria to come to-
22 gether with the people of China proper to wait for
23 an opportune moment to resist the Japanese. This
24 was my ideal, and so I entered into the mouth of the
25 tiger.

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1 Q You became the regent or chief executive
2 of the Manchurian State on March 1, 1932, according
3 to the history books. Can you tell us who was in
4 control of Manchuria at that time?

5 A General HONJO, Commander-in-Chief of the
6 Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria, together with
7 his subordinates, and at the same time, on the side
8 of the Chief of Staff, General -- Colonel ITAGAKI
9 was the powerful man.

10 Q Do you recall promulgating a series of
11 ordinances covering the Manchurian people on or
12 about -- on the first day of April, 1932?

13 A None of the ordinances were ever issued by
14 myself.

15 Q When you accepted the position as regent of
16 Manchuria March 1, 1932, what was told to you by
17 ITAGAKI and the other Japanese officers representing
18 the Kwantung Army as to the power that you would have,
19 generally, as such regent?

20 A At the time when the Manchukuo State was
21 first founded, ITAGAKI and his people assured me that
22 it would be an independent State, and that I would
23 have the right to administer the State at my own will;
24 but, as a matter of fact, I could do nothing whatso-
25 ever.

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21 first founded, ITAGAKI and his people assured me that
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1 Q The treaty between Japan and Manchuria
2 that was enacted during the time that you were
3 Regent, what, if anything, did you have to do with
4 that treaty?

5 A I didn't even know the existence of such
6 a treaty the day previous to it being signed. On
7 the next day the Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo,
8 one named MUTO, came to me and told me, "Here it is.
9 This is the agreement you have to sign."

10 Q Will the translator check and see whether
11 this witness said that the treaty was brought to the
12 Prime Minister to sign and not to him?

13 THE INTERPRETER: I am sorry. It was to
14 the Prime Minister.

15 Q Were you asked for your views about the
16 treaty even during the short period of time that it
17 was presented and before you signed it or approved
18 it?

19 A Yes, as a matter of formality it was
20 ratified by me but at that time under the threat
21 of Japanese military force, we lost our freedom
22 completely.

23 MR. KEENAN: Will the translators please
24 translate this as the witness gave it from the
25 witness box? I am informed that he said he did not

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1 have his own hand and he did not have his own mouth.

2 THE PRESIDENT: We cannot have two trans-
3 lators operating at the same time.

4 MR. KEENAN: Well, we can have a check on
5 the translators to be sure this Court is hearing
6 what this witness said.

7 THE PRESIDENT: We don't want any unofficial
8 translators unsworn.

9 MR. KEENAN: Well, let's find out what was
10 said.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am in charge.

12 MR. KEENAN: With great respect to this
13 Court, might I ask the Court to direct an inquiry
14 to the translator and ask if he has made a mistake?
15 I am reliably informed -- I do not speak Chinese,
16 but I have a Chinese associate as an assistant pros-
17 ecutor, and he tells me that this witness said: "I
18 did not have my own hand. I did not have my own
19 mouth." I did not hear that coming from the box as
20 translated. With great respect, would the Court
21 make an inquiry and see whether or not these answers
22 are being given in that respect correctly?

23 THE PRESIDENT: I direct the translator
24 who translated into English what this witness said
25 to repeat what the witness said if he made a written

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1 record of it, or if he recollects it without that
2 record.

3 THE MONITOR: (To Interpreter) Can you
4 repeat what he said?

5 THE INTERPRETER: I cannot repeat it.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Unless he took a written
7 record of what the witness said, he would be unlikely
8 to be able to repeat it in a different form. That is
9 obvious; but we cannot have these unofficial trans-
10 lators about the court who are unsworn telling you
11 what was said and asking the Court to have it
12 corrected. I suggest, Mr. Chief Prosecutor, that you
13 put another question.

14 MR. KEENAN: I had that thought in mind,
15 your Honor. Our minds are running in the same
16 direction.

17 BY MR. KEENAN: (Continued)

18 Q In answering my last question, did you use
19 this expression: "I did not have my own hand; I did
20 not have my own mouth"?

21 A I meant that we have lost completely our
22 freedom.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Major Moore.

24 LANGUAGE ARBITER (MAJOR MOORE): If the Court
25 please, sir --

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1 THE MONITOR: Just a minute, we have not
2 completed our interpretation yet.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Major Moore.

4 LANGUAGE ARBITER (MAJOR MOORE): I beg the
5 indulgence of the Tribunal, sir, to respectfully
6 state that any question of the translation in open
7 court simply puts an added burden on the translators
8 and is irritating to them. --

9 THE PRESIDENT: I think we have heard enough.

10 LANGUAGE ARBITER (MAJOR MOORE): May I state
11 also, sir, that the particular translation -- the
12 literal translation -- came out neither in the
13 Japanese nor in the English and was as far as the
14 interpreters could go, a faithful translation of
15 what the witness said.

16 BY MR. KEENAN: (Continued)

17 Q Will you tell us whether or not you had
18 freedom of movement personally while you were chief
19 executive or Regent of Manchuria?

20 A None whatsoever.

21 Q As Regent did you live in a large establish-
22 ment -- palace of some size?

23 A It was not a very big establishment or
24 palace. It was the same after I was Emperor. It
25 was repaired after I was Emperor.

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25 was repaired after I was Emperor.

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1 Q Did you meet Lord Lytton while you were
2 Regent?

3 A Yes, I met him.

4 Q And where did you meet him?

5 A I met him at Chang-Chun where I resided.

6 Q Was that in 1932?

7 A Yes.

8 Q And what was Lord Lytton -- I withdraw that.
9 Lord Lytton was there for the purpose of conducting
10 an inquiry concerning the Japanese movements into
11 Manchuria?

12 A Yes, that was right.

13 Q How many times did you see him?

14 A Once.

15 Q And did you discuss anything about the
16 Manchurian affair with him?

17 A When I met Lord Lytton we were all under
18 the supervision of Japanese military officers; and
19 wherever Lord Lytton went, he was under the super-
20 vision of Japanese gendarmes too.

21 THE CHINESE MONITOR: "Under the name of
22 protection."

23 A (Continuing) Of course, I admired the
24 spirit of Lord Lytton and as far as his mission was
25 concerned with Manchurian affairs, I would like very

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1 much to have talked thoroughly with him. At that
2 time I was thinking of meeting Lord Lytton alone or
3 having some party with him, but there was only my
4 wish. It was never realized. When I interviewed
5 Lord Lytton, many of the Kwantung military officers
6 were beside me supervising. Since Lord Lytton's
7 mission was to inquire into the situation of the
8 oppressed people, if I had told him the truth, I
9 would have been murdered right after the mission
10 left Manchuria. This was just the same as if a
11 robber came into your house and your neighbor tried
12 to -- came to rescue you. What could you do under
13 the pointed gun of the robber?

14 THE CHINESE MONITOR: "The robber came to
15 your house and your neighbor came to rescue you,
16 but you cannot say anything because some other one
17 is pointing a gun behind your back."

18 Q Did you have any assurance of how long Lord
19 Lytton would stay, or what security would be left
20 for you after Lord Lytton and his Commission departed
21 for other parts of the world?

22 A I don't quite get the meaning of your
23 question.

24 Q Was one of the reasons why you didn't talk
25 to Lord Lytton that you knew that he would be going

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1 away and that you would be left for some period of
2 time utterly unprotected from the Japanese and the
3 Kwantung Army officers?

4 A That is right, yes. There was not the only
5 case with me, but it is also the case with the
6 Manchurian officials and people who were prohibited
7 by the Japanese to tell the truth to the Lytton
8 Commission.

9 MR. WARREN: If the Tribunal please.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Warren.

11 MR. WARREN: We would like to object to
12 this type of leading question as not tending to
13 prove or disprove any of the issues here, calling
14 for a conclusion of the witness without any supporting
15 facts and highly prejudicial to the rights of the
16 accused and ask that counsel be required to refrain
17 from asking such questions. We also ask that the
18 Court disregard the last answer.

19 MR. KEENAN: Does the President or the
20 Court care to hear from counsel on the objection?

21 THE PRESIDENT: Well, I hate to make this
22 observation. We are not trying the witness, of
23 course, but we are concerned about his credit. Now,
24 danger to life, fear of death, does not excuse
25 cowardice or desertion on the battlefield; neither

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1 does it excuse treason anywhere. All the morning
2 we have been listening to excuses by this man as to
3 why he collaborated with the Japanese. I think we
4 have heard enough; and you have certainly indulged
5 in leading questions to a large extent, but there
6 has been no objection and the Court has taken no
7 action.

8 MR. KEENAN: If the Tribunal please, I
9 hadn't been aware that anyone was being tried for
10 any offense other than the prisoners, Japanese
11 nationals, in the dock.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Obviously, without your
13 earphones you do not hear all that is said. I
14 prefaced my statement by saying that he was not
15 being tried but we were concerned as to his credit,
16 and those things would go to his credit.
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1 MR. KEENAN: But the objection was not to
2 the credibility of the witness; it was to the ad-
3 missibility of this testimony, and I would like a
4 ruling whether or not the testimony of this witness
5 is admissible or whether the Court rules it in-
6 admissible.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Please observe the red
8 light like everybody else.

9 MR. KEENAN: It is to the question pro-
10 pounded, so that if it is inadmissible I shall pro-
11 ceed, with the Court's permission, to ask others.

12 THE PRESIDENT: The objection was as to your
13 leading. You were leading. The objection is upheld.
14 A limited amount of leading is permitted.

15 Q Do you recall what happened to English
16 speaking and Russian speaking people at Chang-chun
17 when Lord Lytton was present?

18 A They were paying special attention to those
19 people who spoke English or Russian or other foreign
20 languages. Some of them were even arrested. Con-
21 sequently there were very few people who could
22 speak foreign languages.

23 Q While you were the Regent of Manchuria did
24 you appoint any officers of government in civil
25 capacity?

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1 A No.

2 Q Did you appoint any of the military
3 officers or any of the military personnel of the
4 Army of Manchuria while you were Regent?

5 A No.

6 Q What was the name of the legislative body
7 that was assumed by law to create the laws of Man-
8 churia while you were Regent, if you know?

9 A The Legislative Yuan.

10 Q Did that organization meet during any time
11 that you were Regent?

12 A There was never any meeting held.

13 Q What other organizations of government
14 were there besides the Legislative Yuan while you
15 were Regent?

16 A The National Affairs Bureau, the Councillor's
17 Office and the Supervisory Yuan.

18 THE PRESIDENT: The clock is fifteen
19 minutes slow, Mr. Chief Prosecutor. We will recess
20 now for fifteen minutes.

21 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was
22 taken until 1100, after which the proceedings
23 were resumed as follows:)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The Tribunal is now
2 resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Prosecutor.

4 BY MR. KEENAN (Continued):

5 Q The official records show that you became
6 Emperor of Manchuria on March 1, 1934. Will you tell
7 us what conversations you had with Japanese officials
8 before you became Emperor pertaining to that subject?

9 A At that time General MUTO, Commander-in-Chief
10 of the Japanese Kwantung Army, told me that he had
11 previous to that, in the year previous to 1934, that
12 they have the plan to have Manchukuo converted into
13 an empire. And General HISHIKARI also talked to me to
14 that effect later; would be converted into a kingdom.
15 At that time General HISHIKARI told me that Japan
16 respects the independence of Manchuria and that they
17 have no territorial desire on Manchuria and that they
18 wanted to have Manchukuo established in the same way
19 as the Japanese Empire was organized. He further
20 said that the status of the Japanese Emperor will be
21 the same as the status of the would-be Manchurian
22 Emperor.

23 Q Was the General MUTO you refer to the same
24 General MUTO who is one of the accused in this trial?

25 A The other MUTO was a **Marshal**.

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1 Q Did you have anything to do with the form or
2 the substance of the organic laws that were made pro-
3 viding for the government of the Manchurian Empire?

4 A According to that organic law I, as the
5 Emperor, would have all sorts of rights an emperor
6 should have.

7 Q Were you permitted to exercise the legislative
8 powers of Manchuria for the government of Manchuria?

9 A Yes.

10 Q In what manner did you exercise any of the
11 legislative powers in the Manchurian government?

12 A According to the organic law, I was supposed
13 to have all these rights. But actually I have none.

14 Q Did you issue or cause to be issued, any
15 ordinances for the maintenance of public peace and
16 order or for the promotion of public welfare or for
17 the carrying out of laws?

18 A Yes. But actually I had no right to do it
19 at all. I have none whatsoever.

20 Q When you say that you had no right to do any
21 of these things referred to, do you mean that the law
22 did not permit you to so do, or that you were not per-
23 mitted by other people to perform these acts?

24 A The situation then was that the provisions of
25 law is one thing and the actuality of the situation

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1 was another. At that time the provisions of the laws
2 were but an empty thing, and none of the Manchurians
3 were permitted to do anything.

4 THE MONITOR: The Kwantung Army prohibited
5 the Manchurians to do things in themselves.

6 Q What power did you have over the appointments
7 of any officials of the Manchurian Army?

8 A According to the provisions of the laws, I was
9 supposed to appoint all these military officers. But
10 in fact I was not in the position to appoint anyone.

11 Q Why were you not in a position to appoint any
12 of them?

13 A Because, as I have said, the Kwantung Army
14 prevents us to carry out any of these rights -- powers
15 as provided by these laws.

16 Q Will you state whether or not you were per-
17 mitted to give any instructions to the army as to its
18 formation, its training, or its movements, or in any
19 other fashion?

20 A Well, legally I am supposed to have all these
21 rights. But in fact I have none.

22 Q State whether or not the same situation pre-
23 vailed with reference to the financial matters having
24 to do with the Empire of Manchuria.

25 A Yes, that is right. All these rights and

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1 powers as provided by the laws were existent in name
2 only. In actuality, the Emperor has no rights and
3 power whatsoever.

4 Q You have stated that you were given no right,
5 actually, to issue any orders with reference to these
6 matters. Will you state whether or not you were even
7 consulted about such matters?

8 A Nominally, they were supposed to consult the
9 matter over with the National Affairs Bureau. But
10 that consultation is also in name only.

11 Q Were there any meetings of the legislative
12 Yuan during the time that you were Emperor?

13 A No. There was no legislature at all.

14 Q Who did perform these functions with reference
15 to creating the laws governing the people of Man-
16 churia after you became Emperor?

17 A On paper, in order to cheat the people the
18 world over, they make Manchukuo look as if it is an
19 independent state. But in actuality the Manchukuo
20 was being administered by the Kwantung Army.

21 Q There were ministers and vice-ministers in
22 charge of the various departments of the government,
23 were there not?

24 A Yes; nominally, yes.

25 Q And were there Chinese appointed--

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1 THE MONITOR: Will you please pay attention
2 to the lights, please?

3 MR. KEENAN: Once in a while I make mis-
4 takes with these lights like you do and the Court.

5 (Whereupon, a discussion was had
6 off the record.)

7 Q (Repeated) Were there Chinese appointed
8 to the ministries -- to the head of these ministries,
9 and were there any Japanese appointed to any of these
10 ministries or vice-ministries?

11 A Practically every one of the vice-Ministers
12 was a Japanese.

13 Q And, as a rule, can you tell us who were
14 appointed to the chief ministries, whether they were
15 Chinese or Japanese?

16 A Ministers of the various ministries were
17 Chinese. On the surface, they put the Chinese as
18 shingles; but, underneath they were all the Japanese
19 who ran the show.

20 I would like to take this opportunity to
21 explain to you in full the operations of the State
22 of Manchukuo so that you will have a clear picture.

23 Q Please proceed to do so as briefly as
24 possible.

25 A There is the Fourth Section in the Kwantung

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1 Army Headquarters which is in control of Manchukuo
2 affairs, and everything run from the Commanding
3 General of the Kwantung Army through Chief of Staff
4 of Kwantung Army. There is a Japanese Director of
5 the General Affairs Bureau in the Manchukuo State
6 whose power is even bigger than the Chinese Prime
7 Minister in the Manchukuo State.

8 There was always a meeting, called the
9 Tuesday Meeting, composed of the Japanese Director
10 of the General Affairs Bureau, the various Vice-
11 ministers of the ministries, Chief of the Fourth
12 Section of the Kwantung Army; and, in the meeting,
13 they would pass all the rescripts or any other
14 ordinances or enactments that were to be promoted --
15 promulgated by the various ministries. The Japanese
16 Director of the General Affairs Bureau was the Chair-
17 man, and the Director of the Fourth Section of the
18 Kwantung Headquarters -- Japanese Kwantung Army
19 Headquarters was supposed to be the Vice-Chairman.

20 Any ordinances or enactments to be promul-
21 gated would be proffered by the Vice-ministers of the
22 respective ministries, who is a Japanese, and then
23 they will have to be approved by the Kwantung Army.
24 Once it is approved by the Kwantung Army, it is
25 practically passed.

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1 Once it is settled and passed by the Kwan-
2 tung Army Headquarters, they will send these pro-
3 posed laws or enactments to the National Affairs
4 Bureau of the Manchukuo State, and any rescripts or
5 formal government ordinances is passed in this way.

6 The meeting of the National Affairs Bureau
7 of the Manchukuo State was but a name, for any
8 ordinances to be issued by the National Affairs
9 Bureau, or rescripts to be issued by the Emperor
10 will have to be passed by the various vice-ministers
11 -- the Japanese vice-ministers, and the Kwantung
12 Army. For some minor matters, the Japanese vice-
13 ministers can just pass the law without even inform-
14 ing us. The Chinese absolutely had no right to
15 oppose any of these laws or enactments. They always
16 thought that, since these laws were passed by the
17 Japanese Director of the General Affairs Bureau, the
18 Chinese are not in a position to oppose them. If we
19 persistently opposed their laws, then there might be
20 some danger to our lives --

21 CHINESE MONITOR: The drafted law by the
22 Kwantung Army or the Director.

23 A (Continuing) I can give you many instances
24 to illustrate what I said just now. Now I can give
25 you one very good illustration. Once, when there

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1 was called a meeting of governors of the various
2 provinces; and among the participants there was a
3 governor from Hsing-An Province by the name of Ling
4 Sheng. During the meeting, Mr. Ling showed some
5 dissatisfaction with the Japanese attitude. After
6 the meeting, the governors returned to their respect-
7 ive provinces; and, after a short while, we heard
8 that this Mr. Ling Sheng was arrested by the Kwan-
9 tung Army. After a so-called trial, Mr. Ling was
10 sentenced on the ground of revolting against the
11 Manchukuo and anti-Japanese. He was shot immediate-
12 ly.

13 CHINESE MONITOR: Executed.

14 A (Continuing) His nephews and some members
15 of his family were also executed.

16 CHINESE MONITOR: His nephew.

17 A (Continuing) This action on the part of
18 the Japanese was purely demonstrative: they just
19 wanted to show us, to kill one person for what he
20 was saying.

21 Mr. Ling was a relative of mine. His son
22 married my sister -- younger sister.

23 CHINESE MONITOR: "Engaged," not "married."

24 A (Continuing) Then there came a Japanese
25 General by the name of YOSHIOKA who was ordered by

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1 the Japanese Kwantung Army to supervise me.

2 YOSHIOKA told me that since Mr. Ling Sheng was al-
3 ready committed, my sister should not be allowed to
4 marry Ling Sheng's son. This is but one of the
5 instances I can give you now. There are still many
6 other instances.

7 After this instance, the Chinese in the
8 Manchukuo were all the more frightened, and during
9 all the meetings -- ensuing meetings, none of the
10 Chinese was even willing to speak up. There might
11 be meetings, and all resolutions through the Nation-
12 al Affairs Bureau, the Councillors Bureau, and to
13 me, but these are all the formalities. With this
14 illustration you will readily understand the func-
15 tions of the various organs of the Manchukuo State.

16 Q And did that continue, or did it cease or
17 change during any of the time that you were the
18 Emperor of Manchuria?

19 A It was the same all the way through.

20 Q After you became Emperor, will you tell us
21 the situation with reference to the freedom or lack
22 of freedom of your own personal movements?

23 A To me, the word "freedom " has lost its
24 meaning in the last ten over years. I don't have
25 any freedom as I should have as an Emperor of the

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1 Manchukuo State, nor have I any personal freedom.
2 This man, General YOSHIOKA, as I said just now, was
3 ordered by the Kwantung Army to supervise my activi-
4 ties. For any interview I gave to foreigners, this
5 fellow, General YOSHIOKA, was there always. Later
6 on, even in interviews I gave to Japanese people,
7 YOSHIOKA was there always. He even refused to allow
8 me to see the Chinese officials in the Manchukuo
9 State at my own will. I could see the Prime Minister,
10 Cheng Ching-hui, and the Chief of the Consular
11 Bureau, Zang Sze-yi, once every week. The rest,
12 say, for instance, the ministers of various minis-
13 tries, I couldn't see them.

14 Once every year -- twice every year I was
15 permitted to give audience to the various ministers.
16 Then the Japanese Director of the General Affairs
17 Bureau was there to supervise us. All the reports
18 the ministers were supposed to make to me were al-
19 ready pre-drafted by the Japanese. They just brought
20 it up to me and read them to me, which was nothing,
21 only like drama.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Prosecutor, it is
23 now twelve noon. We will adjourn until half-past one.

24 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was
25 taken.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Prosecutor.

MR. KEENAN: Had the witness concluded his answer at the time of the adjournment?

THE PRESIDENT: He had, and it was interpreted.

(Addressing official court reporter) You might repeat it for the Chief Prosecutor's benefit.

- - -

H E N R Y P U - Y I, called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KEENAN (Continuing):

Q What liberty was accorded you with reference to your own religious practices?

A I had not finished my answer to your question before noon. I would like to finish my answer first, and then answer your question now -- your present question.

Q Please finish the answer to the question asked you before recess, if you have left it

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1 unanswered.

2 A Twice every year I had the occasion
3 to interview the commanding officer of the military
4 area in Manchuria, who is a Chinese -- once or
5 twice a year; but in this interview I was also
6 supervised by Japanese, once or twice a year.
7 The reports brought up by the commanding officer
8 were also the same. It was proffered by the Japanese
9 advisers and then read to me by the commanding officer.
10 Also, General YOSHIOKA refused to allow me to talk to
11 these people at my own free will. Even if I am allowed
12 to talk with them, I would have to speak in accordance
13 with pencilled notes given to me by YOSHIOKA.

14 THE CHINESE MONITOR: The subject matter
15 would be written out by YOSHIOKA on a piece of paper.

16 A (Continuing) This is nothing strange at
17 all. Even my Chinese friends who came to congrat-
18 ulate me on my birthday occasion -- they were not
19 allowed to see me.

20 Q Can you tell us what happened with reference
21 to the right that you had, or the privilege, of giving
22 proper or seeing that proper medical care was given to
23 your own wife?

24 A I have not completed my answer to
25 your previous question yet. Let me finish my

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25 to your previous question yet. Let me finish my

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1 answer, and then I will answer your second question.

2 Q All right. I will defer to your wishes and ask
3 you to continue the completion of the matter that you
4 were discussing.

5 A Speaking of my own relatives: the said General
6 YOSHIOKA gave me a list limiting the number of relatives
7 that I could see. Even when I met these few relatives,
8 especially permitted by the said General YOSHIOKA, the
9 Japanese gendarmerie would mark down the movements when
10 they came to see me and reported to the Kwantung Army.
11 All correspondence addressed to me from different friends
12 was stopped and censored by the Japanese who were sta-
13 tioned in the household ministry.

14 Talking about my ancestral homes, General UMEZU
15 instructed General YOSHIOKA to prevent me from paying
16 tribute -- to paying visits to my ancestral homes --

17 THE CHINESE MONITOR: Tombs.

18 A (Continuing) -- tombs --

19 THE CHINESE MONITOR: -- and told me to send
20 a representative instead.

21 A (Continuing) Now answering your question just
22 put to me: my wife--my late wife--was deeply in love with
23 me. She was twenty-three years of age when she contract-
24 ed a kind of disease. At the same time she was a very
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24 She was twenty-three years of age when she contracted
25 a kind of disease. At the same time she was a very

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1 patriotic Chinese. She always comforted me by saying
2 that I had to be patient for a time, and then we can
3 revenge -- retaliate in the future.

4 THE CHINESE MONITOR: Recover the lost
5 territories.

6 A (Continuing) But she was even poisoned by
7 the Japanese and got killed. Who was the man who
8 poisoned her? It was General YOSHIOKA.

9 Q Will you state the circumstances briefly of
10 her illness and whether or not she was placed in the
11 care of a Chinese or Japanese physician. Please
12 answer that question.

13 A At first she was taken care of by a Chinese
14 doctor, but later on General YOSHIOKA recommended a
15 Japanese doctor. At the time the Japanese doctor
16 attended her YOSHIOKA had closeted himself with the
17 Japanese doctor for three hours. The sickness from
18 which she was suffering was not a serious one. The
19 next day, after the -- after she had been -- she was
20 attended by the Japanese doctor, she died. She was
21 supposed to be given an injection of glucose every one
22 hour, but ever since the Japanese doctor arrived she
23 was given only two injections throughout the night.
24 General YOSHIOKA was staying in our place that night,
25 and throughout the night the Japanese gendarmes and

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1 the nurses were very busy -- very busily going about
2 passing information to him.

3 A month later General YOSHIOKA proposed to
4 me that I should marry a Japanese girl, and he could
5 show me a number of pictures of Japanese girls. At
6 that time I was in a very -- I was in a state of
7 dilemma; on the surface I cannot refuse; so I could
8 only tell him that if you want me to marry I have to
9 marry a girl whom I really love.

10 Q At that time that your wife died, under the
11 circumstances that you relate, was she then supposed
12 to be the Empress of Manchukuo?

13 A She was only one rank next to the Empress.
14 Later on I married to a young Chinese girl. The
15 reason I married a young Chinese girl was because,
16 she being young, could be educated in the way I liked
17 and not be assimilated or educated in the Japanese way.

18 Q Did you have any conversation with YOSHIOKA
19 as to the relationship between Manchuria and Japan?

20 A General YOSHIOKA told me then that the State
21 of Manchukuo should be the son of the Japanese Empire.

22 Q Did you have any conversation with the accused,
23 UMEZU, on the same matter?

24 A They were of the same opinion. They always
25 advocate the oneness of Manchuria and Japan, and try

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1 to make Manchuria the colony of Japan. This opinion
2 was expressed by General YOSHIOKA as well as the
3 Commanding General of the Japanese Kwantung Army.
4 They derived this idea from the Japanese adage, "the
5 world under one roof." This saying of eight corners
6 of the world under one roof had its origin from a
7 Japanese legend. It was something like this:

8 The Japanese -- in ancient Japan the Goddess
9 of Sun gave an order to her grandson-in-law to control
10 -- to be the Emperor of Japan. So this saying came
11 from the rescript of the first Japanese Emperor, JIMMU.
12 So, since then, this phrase was seen in practically
13 every rescript from the Emperor. The meaning is that
14 they put the whole world under the same roof.

15 So, at the time when Japan and Germany and
16 Italy entered into a pact, the Japanese Emperor issued
17 a rescript in which it was stated that Japan should
18 execute the will of the -- their ancestral will, and
19 that on the basis of morality they should try to pro-
20 mote this idea of eight corners of the world under one
21 roof to the whole world.
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1 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Smith.

2 MR. SMITH: If your Honor please, I suggest
3 that in answering the last several questions the
4 witness has taken over counsel and that the answer
5 he is giving now is not responsive to the question
6 which was asked him.

7 MR. KEENAN: If the Tribunal please, the
8 witness is telling what was the substance of the
9 conversation of the Japanese officers, and in that
10 respect of this witness's taking over the counsel, I
11 am attempting to comply with the insistent require-
12 ments of the defense that there be no leading ques-
13 tions and they will observe that I am not in any
14 manner leading or attempting to lead this witness
15 at this time.

16 THE PRESIDENT: The evidence is relevant
17 to the issue and the objection is overruled.

18 Q If you have completed your answer, will
19 you state so, and if not, will you complete it?

20 A This I was relating to you what was preached
21 to me by General UMEZU and his people. For that
22 time they frequently referred to the phrase "Eight
23 corners of the world under one roof." That is the
24 basis of their aggressive idea, the idea of aggres-
25 sion.

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1 Q What was said to you, if anything, about
2 changing the religion of yourself, your subordin-
3 ates and the inhabitants of Manchuria?

4 A It was that basis of Shintoism, General
5 UMEZU in pursuant to his Government desires --

6 THE INTERPRETER: Continue the previous
7 statement. He said:

8 A (Continued): General UMEZU, in pursuant to
9 the Japanese Government's desire tried to encroach
10 upon the Manchurian State religiously.

11 THE CHINESE MONITOR: "Religious aggression
12 as well as military."

13 A (Continued): Their idea is to enslave the
14 people of the whole world and they started it with
15 their experience in Manchuria. Under their aggression
16 when we have lost every kind of freedom under their
17 might, as I have said, I have lost all my personal
18 freedom. Deep in my heart I opposed absolutely the
19 invasion of the Japanese Shintoism. By order of
20 General UMEZU, General YOSHIOKA took me to Japan
21 and visited the Japanese Emperor. Then the Japanese
22 Emperor gave me two of his three treasures. One is
23 the sword; the other is a piece of jade; the third
24 one being a mirror. He gave me two of the three
25 treasures, the sword and the mirror.

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1 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

2 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I think
3 we are wandering rather far afield from a conver-
4 sation with any Japanese officers in view of what
5 this witness has just related; and, furthermore, I
6 see nothing in the Indictment which charges religious
7 oppression.

8 MR. KEENAN: If the Tribunal please, with
9 reference to the first part of the objection, I
10 am willing to concede that in a technical sense it
11 is well taken that this witness is going beyond the
12 conversation when he speaks of his trip to Japan.
13 That can be remedied by requesting him to wait until
14 the question is asked about that trip. But with
15 respect to the relevancy, with great earnestness we
16 would point out to the Court that we believe this to
17 be a most vital part of the prosecution's case for
18 the reasons that I will state very briefly. We are
19 prepared, if the Court please, to show through this
20 witness that the Japanese war leaders planned the
21 spread of the Shinto religion beyond the confines
22 of Japan and intended to carry it out throughout China
23 and as far as they could in Asia and that it was not
24 merely control of religion as such, but was intended
25 to control the minds, the souls, the wishes, the

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1 movements of the people, through the continuance
2 of the Shinto system so that when these war leaders
3 themselves were carrying on their plans of aggres-
4 sion to control the people, that they would continue
5 to use in China and other parts of Asia the name
6 of the Emperor and the power of the religious
7 impulse and conviction to carry into effect their
8 aggressive, war-like aims through the symbolism
9 of the Emperor acting as the direct descendant of
10 the Sun Goddess.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Well, although the answer
12 may go beyond the question, it is confined to a
13 related matter. It is relevant to the issue of
14 aggressive war and the Tribunal thinks it is admis-
15 sible. Your objection is overruled.

16 Q In what year was it that you visited the
17 Emperor of Japan at which time, as you have related,
18 he gave you the sword and the mirror?

19 A 1940.

20 Q And what was stated to you to be the
21 significance of the mirror, if anything?

22 A Again I will have to refer back to the
23 Japanese legend. According to the Japanese legend,
24 the mirror is what they call "AMATERASU-OMIKAMI."

25 THE PRESIDENT: Does he say he received only

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1 the sword and the jade?

2 MR. KEENAN: May I correct -- find out
3 what that was? I may have misunderstood. May I
4 put the question to the witness?

5 THE PRESIDENT: I could not tell you,
6 Mr. Chief Prosecutor, but my colleagues have some
7 difficulty about it.

8 MR. KEENAN: May I clarify that by asking
9 the witness a question?

10 THE PRESIDENT: You may. (To Dr. UZAWA):
11 One thing at a time. Just a second. (To Mr. Keenan):
12 Will you correct this please? Will you tell me what
13 is right?

14 MR. KEENAN: May I put the question to him
15 simply?

16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

17 Q What were the two treasures that were
18 given to you when you got to Japan?

19 A A sword and a mirror.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

21 Q Now will you tell us what the significance
22 of the mirror was?

23 DR. UZAWA: Mr. President, I would like to
24 protest -- I would like to put in my objection to
25 this question. The question of Shintoism in Japan

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1 is one in which even the scholars of Japan, the
2 Government of Japan and the statesmen of Japan
3 are not agreed. In order that this witness can
4 testify upon this subject to which there is no one
5 agreement, he must state first from whom he heard
6 this explanation. Japanese Government does not
7 consider Shinto shrine as a religion. Now it is
8 a big problem in Japan to consider this point, the
9 point that was brought up by the witness whether he
10 means by Shintoism the shrine as the Shintoism or
11 Shinto religion itself as Shintoism. Therefore, all
12 I want to say is that this is a complex problem, and
13 if the witness is going to testify on this, there
14 must be named someone who should be responsible
15 for the testimony that he gives. Therefore, I
16 wish to object to this type of question.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Well, what that learned
18 gentleman said of course goes not to the relevancy
19 of the evidence, but to its truth which can be
20 established later with the assistance of such
21 evidence as the defense may give. The objection is
22 overruled.

23 Q Will you please continue your answer
24 confining it to the significance, as you understood
25 it, of the mirror which was given to you as one of

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1 the three sacred treasures to take back with you
2 to Manchuria?

3 A It was said that the AMATERASU-OMIKAMI
4 gave the mirror to his issues, to his sons and
5 grandsons, and told them that when you see this
6 mirror, it is the same as when you see me.

7 Q Did you bring the treasure back to
8 Manchuria with you?

9 A Yes, that was the worst humiliation that
10 I have ever faced.

11 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now for
12 fifteen minutes.

13 (Whereupon, at 1430, a recess was
14 taken until 1455, after which the proceedings
15 were resumed as follows:)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The Tribunal is now
2 resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Prosecutor.
4 BY MR. KEENAN (Continued):

5 THE WITNESS: I haven't finished my previous
6 statement. May I be allowed to finish my statement?

7 Q Please.

8 A At the time when Japan invaded Manchuria with
9 their **Shintoism**, they also invaded China proper with
10 their troops. In their plan they were attempting to
11 enslave the Manchurian people first and then, at the
12 same time, they were trying to conquer the people in
13 Eastern Asia one by one, and then they would put all
14 these people under the banner of Japan and out to
15 conquer the whole world.

16 Q What was done after you returned to Manchuria
17 by way of amending the laws with reference to the
18 practice of Shintoism in Manchuria?

19 A The organic law was amended. That was in
20 respect to the Shintoism.

21 Q What was the result in the law after its
22 amendment with reference to the practice of Shintoism
23 in Manchuria?

24 A I want to add a few more statements to my
25 previous one. In continuation of my previous statement

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1 I want to say this, that in the Japanese plan they
2 want to first enslave Manchuria and then China proper,
3 and then East Asia, and then the whole world.

4 MONITOR: Southeast Asia.

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1 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, we request
2 that the witness be instructed to state facts, con-
3 versations or events, not conclusions on which he
4 has laid no foundation.

5 THE PRESIDENT: I do not see any reason why
6 he should not make conclusions subject to cross-
7 examination. That has been the practice at this
8 trial throughout. We can hardly confine this witness
9 to mere conversations and statements of fact. There is
10 some scope for conclusion from a man of his standing.
11 The value of those conclusions will depend upon the
12 extent to which he can support them under cross-
13 examination.

14 We will receive them for whatever probative
15 value they have. The objection is overruled.

16 Q Will you proceed to finish your answer, if
17 you have not.

18 A What they did was a great humiliation to the
19 people as a whole and to me as a person, as an indiv-
20 idual. They want to subject these people to a situa-
21 tion from which they will have no chance to revive.
22 They have subjected the people of Manchuria to this
23 ordeal, and they were going to subject the Chinese
24 people in China proper to the same kind of ordeal,
25 and then the people of the whole world over.

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1 When I went home with these two so-called
2 treasures I, together with my family, could do nothing
3 but weeping.

4 Q Can you tell us why they gave you only the
5 mirror and the sword, and why they held out on the
6 curved jewel or jade?

7 A That I don't know.

8 Q Was the practice of Shintoism according to
9 the amendment of the law voluntary or compulsory?

10 A Entirely compulsory.

11 Q Who had to practice it? Was it required of
12 the Manchurians serving in the army?

13 A The Chinese army people and civilians, civil
14 officials, in schools, in army, everywhere, they were
15 required to set up a temple to respect the Shintoism.
16 I, myself, was also included. And it was also provided
17 in law that whoever shows disrespect to the Shintoism,
18 he will be subject to confinement more than a year.

19 Q Do I understand that Manchuria, which was an
20 independent state according to Japan by treaty between
21 Japan and Manchuria and other nations, and you, the
22 Emperor of that state, you were not free to practice
23 your own religion but were required to take the
24 Shintoism of Japan into Manchuria with you as Emperor?

25 A Yes. We have no freedom, no freedom of religion.

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23 your own religion but were required to take the
24 Shintoism of Japan into Manchuria with you as Emperor?

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1 there.

2 Q And did that Shintoism require the soldiers
3 and the civilians of Manchuria, did it or did it not
4 require them to worship the Emperor?

5 A Yes, that was right.

6 Q Which Emperor? The Emperor of Manchuria,
7 yourself, or the Emperor of Japan?

8 A These treasures were representing the Japanese
9 Emperor, and all these people were required to respect
10 the Japanese Emperor; and because they were out to
11 assimilate the Manchurian people.

12 Q Was the word that you used to "respect" the
13 Emperor, or was it more than respect for the Emperor,
14 and if so, what? I wish you would be careful in the
15 employment of that word so that we get your exact
16 meaning.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

18 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I do not
19 think it is necessary even to argue that such a state-
20 ment by the chief prosecutor is highly prejudicial
21 and improper.

22 MR. KEENAN: With great respect to this Court,
23 may I state that I think it is rather vital, and I have
24 been informed by my colleagues that that word needs
25 clarification as it was related before this Tribunal,

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1 and I am trying to clear up a vital point. I am not
2 suggesting the answer, but I would like to get it clear-
3 ly from this witness and in the English language.

4 THE PRESIDENT: "Respect" is a common English
5 word, the meaning of which is never in doubt, and you
6 should not have suggested to the witness that he used
7 it wrongly.

8 MR. KEENAN: May I respectfully make an
9 inquiry of the Court for a brief moment? What does
10 the Court wish as a procedure when the prosecutor or
11 the defending counsel is informed that there has been
12 a vital error made in a single word as translated from
13 the Chinese into the English or the Japanese into the
14 English? I have no desire to offend the Court. I have
15 no desire to ask improper questions. But I have a keen
16 desire to see that the vital points of this case are
17 cleared up in correct translations from the witness.
18 And I am asking the Court, shall I--

19 THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will ask the person
20 translating from the Chinese into English to repeat
21 the answer if he can recall it.

22 THE INTERPRETER: May we ask the witness to
23 repeat his statement?

24 THE PRESIDENT: Failing that, I will ask the
25 Court Reporter to read the question as you put it,

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1 Mr. Chief Prosecutor.

2 (Whereupon, the question was read by the
3 official court reporter as follows:

4 "Q And did that Shintoism require the soldiers
5 and the civilians of Manchuria, did it or did it
6 not require them to worship the Emperor?"

7 THE PRESIDENT: Now, that question may be put
8 again to the witness. Repeat to the witness the ques-
9 tion that Mr. Keenan asked.

10 (Whereupon, the question was repeated
11 to the witness in Chinese.)

12 A Yes. They were required to worship the
13 Emperor, the Japanese Emperor. Amaterasu Omikami is
14 equal to the Japanese Emperor.

15 Q Was that the law as it was made in Manchuria,
16 and was that law carried out?

17 A Yes, that was carried out. It was made by the
18 Japanese and ordered to be carried out by the Japanese.

19 Q And did the Japanese have a high priest, a
20 high priest of Shintoism, in Manchuria at the time that
21 you returned from Japan?

22 A The high priest was General HASHIMOTO, Toran-
23 osuke.

24 Q Did he have any other position in Manchuria
25 besides that of being the Shinto high priest?

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1 A He was then also the Vice-Chairman of the
2 Councillors Bureau. He was also the former Provost
3 Marshal of the Japanese Kwantung Army, and also the
4 Chief of Staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

5 Q Did the edict with reference to the practice
6 of Shintoism have relation to your descendants and in
7 the future?

8 A In the rescript drawn up by the Japanese it
9 was stated, it was required, that all my descendants
10 were to worship the Shintoism.

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1 Q Did you actually have any more real power
2 in Manchuria after you returned with the sword and
3 the mirror than you had before you made the trip to
4 get them or when you got them?

5 A Fundamentally speaking, I had never had any
6 power even though it was prescribed by the Organic
7 Laws.

8 CHINESE MONITOR: The Japanese had all the
9 power.

10 Q I understand that, but I am now asking you
11 if you made any perceptible gain in that respect
12 after you got the sword and the mirror in Tokyo and
13 returned to Manchuria with them.

14 A The only perceptible gains that I could see
15 was that a temple was established. If I couldn't
16 answer your question to the point, I may say that I
17 don't quite understand your question.

18 Q Specifically, did you have any more power
19 over the army after you got the sword and the mirror
20 than you had before you received those treasures?

21 A No.

22 Q Do you know the accused HOSHINO?

23 A Yes, I know him. He was the Director of the
24 General Affairs Bureau of Manchukuo State.

25 Q What were the powers or functions of the

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1 General Affairs Bureau? Describe them to the Tri-
2 bunal briefly, please.

3 A I think I have touched on this question
4 briefly before, but now I can give you more in de-
5 tail. The General -- the Director of General Af-
6 fairs Bureau, on the surface, is working under the
7 Chinese Prime Minister. But, in actuality, he was
8 functioning under the orders and direction of the
9 Kwantung -- of the Japanese Kwantung Army. That was
10 the position which held the biggest -- the most of
11 the powers in running the affairs of Manchukuo
12 State.

13 Can I add a few more statements about the
14 Japan-Manchukuo Agreement?

15 Q Please tell us what agreement you have
16 reference to.

17 A I was referring to the one agreement signed
18 between General MUTO and the Prime Minister, Cheng
19 Hsiaohsu, which, shortly before the signing, we had
20 never seen the agreement. On the surface, the Japan-
21 ese Government recognized the Manchurian State as an
22 independent state; but, in the agreement it was pro-
23 vided that Manchurian State shall tolerate the sta-
24 tion of Japanese troops in the territory of Manchukuo.

25 Now, is there any sovereign state that would

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1 ever tolerate the station of foreign troops in its
2 territory?

3 Q Referring to the practices under HOSHINO
4 with reference to industry in Manchuria, do you
5 recall any specific events of importance to relate
6 to the Tribunal?

7 A That time HOSHINO was engaged in the matter
8 of exploitation of Manchurian industries and con-
9 trols of economic affairs. The losses thereby in-
10 curred to the Manchukuo State was tremendous.

11 Q How was this exploitation effected? Ex-
12 plain in what manner.

13 A They have put under their control all
14 industries: farm industries, commerce, and
15 others, such as fisheries, electricity, and so
16 forth. They were put -- they were all put into the
17 palm of Japanese hands, and none of the Chinese was
18 ever permitted to enter into such enterprises.
19 Consequently, none of the Chinese was in business,
20 and many of them went bankrupt. This situation was
21 simply deplorable and pitiful. The so-called
22 exploitation of industries -- they lay their em-
23 phasis merely on mining industry. I think that was
24 done rather to expand their armament industry.

25 Q Can you tell us how many large special

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1 Japanese companies were formed for this purpose?

2 A There were about some sixty-four special
3 companies.

4 Q Were these companies of small capital or
5 medium or very large sums of capital?

6 A The capitalization of these companies were
7 all in huge amounts, sometimes running into bil-
8 lions. In other words, this planning of theirs was
9 to make China bankrupt and also to expand their in-
10 fluences outward.

11 Q During the time that you were Emperor, who
12 had control of the banks of Manchuria?

13 A They were also in the hands of the Japan-
14 ese.

15 Q Were the Chinese or Manchurians at liberty
16 to save money in those banks?

17 A Yes, they were at liberty in saving
18 moneys, but they are not allowed to borrow money
19 from banks.

20 Q Who did all the borrowing from the banks?

21 A Japanese.

22 Q Who put most of the money in the banks by
23 way of savings?

24 A Naturally, it was Chinese. The banks were
25 trying to absorb all the funds from the Chinese,

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1 mostly the labor class.

2 They established a Central Bank, but in
3 various districts they have the branch office of
4 the Central Bank. There is also another bank,
5 called Industrial Development Bank, which is hand-
6 ling, in the main, matters in connection with bor-
7 rowing money.

8 Q Whatever kind of banks they were, are
9 names given who exercised the control over them?

10 A All these banks were under the control of
11 the Japanese.

12 Q Were the Chinese or Manchurians permitted
13 to go into business, or did they have to get special
14 permits from other people to go into any type of
15 business?

16 A We are not at liberty -- we are not allowed
17 to do business at the liberty.

18 Q Who gave the permits to the Chinese and
19 Manchurians to do any kind of business?

20 A The permits were issued by the Japanese.
21 So, all these were in the hands of the Japanese.
22 Among the Directors of the Central Bank, there was
23 one Chinese; but, still, he has no power whatsoever.

24 Q Was that part of the Japanese Co-Prosperity
25 plan for Manchuria?

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1 A Yes.

2 Q Were there any monopolies in Manchuria
3 under the empire?

4 A There was monopolies, but they were all
5 in the hands of the Japanese.

6 Q What facilities or commodities were in-
7 cluded in these monopolies?

8 A This will require considerable length of
9 time for me to finish this answer. Right now I
10 have some other statement which I want to take this
11 opportunity to make. May I be allowed to make this
12 statement?

13 Q I would rather that you would answer my
14 question at this time and describe briefly the
15 monopolies, and then we can come back to any import-
16 ant point that you have left out.

17 I want to amend that answer to include
18 "left out of your answer."

19 A There is a bureau called Bureau of Monop-
20 olies, which is under the control of the Japanese;
21 and all these commodities that were being monopol-
22 ized would have to be passed through this bureau.
23 Among them, I should say opium is one of the most
24 significant one.

25 Q Who was in control of the Bureau of

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1 Monopolies in Manchuria?

2 A All these laws and ordinances in respect
3 to this Bureau of Monopolies were carried out by
4 the Japanese officials.

5 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn now until
6 half-past nine tomorrow morning.

7 (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjourn-
8 ment was taken until Tuesday, 20 August,
9 1946, at 0930.)

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